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Japan

Oilseeds and Products

Annual Report

2006

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Report Highlights:
Japan remains a crucial export market for U.S. soybeans and a key market for a number of U.S. oilseeds and their products. In CY2005, soybean imports were roughly 4.2 mmt, down slightly from the previous two years. The U.S. share was about 76 percent. The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean and rapeseed but imports have traditionally been very small as Japan meets most of its demand with domestic crushing. With respect to other oils, in MY04, the U.S. had 15% of sunflower oil imports, 96% of safflower oil and 43% of fish oil. Demand for oils and hence imports are expected to remain stable.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Tokyo [JA1]
[JA]

Table of Contents

TOTAL OILSEEDS

Oilseeds Situation and Outlook

Japan's total utilization of soybeans in MY 2005 was about 4.5 million metric tons with domestic production accounting for 226,400 metric tons and imports accounting for the remainder. Imports were mainly from the U.S. (3.13 million metric tons), followed by Brazil. Domestic soybeans are almost exclusively used for food. Japan does not produce biotech soybeans domestically. Total soybean planted area was 13,390 ha in CY 2005 down slightly from the previous year.

The annual demand for rapeseed is about 2 million metric tons. Production of rapeseed in Japan is negligible and, like soybeans, Japan depends almost exclusively on imports. In CY 2004, Canada captured a 72 percent market share. The U.S. share was almost zero in the recent years.

Peanut demand is about 120,000 metric tons annually with total domestic production of peanuts reaching about 21,400 metric tons in 2005. Total imports of raw peanuts and processed peanuts in CY 2005 reached 101,317 metric tons. China is the largest supplier of peanuts to Japan with a 70.06 percent share for raw peanuts and almost 98 percent share for processed peanuts. Only around 1,000 tons of domestically produced peanuts were crushed for peanut oil, which is sold as a premium cooking oil.

Production

Soybeans and peanuts are the two major oilseeds produced in Japan. In 2005, soybeans (13,390 ha) occupied about 86 percent of the total planted area for oilseeds and peanuts (21,400 ha) occupied about 14 percent. Total soybean planted area increased from 81,800 ha in 1996 to 151,900 ha in 2003, as a result of policy efforts made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to divert rice production to alternate crops such as soybeans. Responding to lower yields resulting from unfavorable cold weather conditions in major production areas in 2003. The planting area decreased to 136,800 in 2004, which continues to be the same in 2005.

MAFF set a production target in 2010 for soybeans of about 250,000 tons (240,000 tons for food use) equal to a self-sufficiency ratio of 5 percent as part of a legislated policy to increase the country's self-sufficiency rate for major crops. The soybean production in 2005 could not meet the self-sufficiency set by the government. The demand for domestic beans in the food industry has not been very enthusiastic, even though there has been a relatively adequate supply of domestic soybeans, because of their expense and poor quality.

On October 27, 2005, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) announced the outline of a new farm subsidy program that departs from the current commodity-specific support given to practically all farmers and launches direct payments targeting larger scale farmers. The new scheme is scheduled to commence in JFY 2007. Soybeans are one of the “targeted farm products” under this plan and will receive a subsidy based on the then-current difference between the cost of domestic production and the sales (farm gate) price. That equals roughly 30,200 yen/ 10 ares (or 8,840 yen/ 60 KG), though subsidies are subject to changes in prices. Soybean farmers are also eligible for an income relief payment, which is paid out on a cost-sharing basis with the GOJ, due to price fluctuations. (For further information on the new policy direction please see GAIN JA5068: "Japan Embarks on a Drastic Change in its Farm Subsidy Scheme, November 22, 2005.)

Peanut area continues to decline, partly due to urbanization of the major production area.

Table 1. Planted Area and Production of Soybeans and Peanuts in Japan

CY	Soybeans		Peanuts	
	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)	Planted Area (Hectares)	Production (MT)
2001	143,900	270,600	10,300	23,100
2002	149,900	270,200	9,950	24,000
2003	151,900	232,200	9,530	22,000
2004	136,800	165,000	9,110	21,300
2005	133,900	200,000	8,990	21,400

Source: MAFF

Table 2. Japan's Self-Sufficiency Ratio
(%)

	1990	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Rice	100	95	95	95	95	96	95	95
Wheat	15	9	9	11	11	13	14	14
Soybeans	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	3
Vegetables	91	84	83	82	82	83	82	80
Fruits	63	49	49	44	45	44	44	39
Meats (Beef)	70 (51)	55 (35)	54 (36)	52 (34)	53 (36)	53 (39)	54 (39)	55 (44)
Eggs	98	96	96	95	96	96	96	95
Milk/Dairy	78	71	70	68	68	69	69	67
Seafood	72	57	55	53	53	53	57	49
Sugar	32	32	31	29	32	34	35	34
Self-sufficiency (Calorie Basis)	47	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Self-sufficiency (Major Food Grains)	67	59	59	60	60	61	60	60
Self-sufficiency (Food + Feed Grains)	30	27	27	28	28	28	27	28

Source: MAFF

Consumption

Soybeans are the most consumed oilseed in Japan followed by rapeseed. In 2005, about 74 percent of total demand for soybeans was for oil use; 23 percent was for food use; and the remaining 3 percent was for feed use. Crushing of soybeans decreased by around 15 percent in CY 2004 from the previous year due to the high price of soybeans and the level remained the same for CY 2005. Food soybeans are used for tofu (soybean curd), frozen tofu, fried tofu, miso (soybean paste), natto (fermented whole beans), boiled soybeans, and soy sauce. Soymilk and soy bars are gaining in popularity, too. The meal from soybean crushing is used for both animal feedstuffs and further processing into such products as soy protein and soy sauce. Food soybean consumption in 2004 remained stable as no particular demand increase nor decrease was seen. All users of food soybeans require “non biotech” varieties from their suppliers. Total import of soybeans for CY 2006 is forecast around 4.2 mmt, down slightly from CY 2004 and CY 2005, due to reduced soybean crushing.

Rapeseed is almost exclusively imported for crushing consumption. The meal from rapeseed crushing is used for animal feedstuffs and as a fertilizer and mulch for tobacco and citrus crops. Rapeseed and soybeans can substitute for each other in the Japanese oil market mainly as cooking oil, and demand fluctuates depending on their import prices. As a result of the price increase in soybeans in late CY 2003, consumption of rapeseed increased to fill the growing demand of vegetable oil as a substitute for soybeans and the level remained the same throughout CY 2004 and CY 2005. Cottonseed oil is mainly used for salad oil production.

Peanuts are planted exclusively for human consumption. Only damaged and shriveled kernels not suitable for human consumption, a negligible amount, are used by the crushing industry. Both domestic and imported peanuts are generally processed--roasted, fried, sugared, etc.--into a variety of snack items. No significant change in the consumption of peanuts is forecast through MY 2005/2006.

Crushing Capacity

As of December 2003, there were 49 domestic oil crushing factories in Japan with a total crushing capacity of 9.3 million metric tons. Actual production of oil, however, was 6.8 million metric tons. Due to shrinking profitability, the number of crushers has been declining gradually over the years as companies consolidate. For example, there were 117 crushing factories in CY 1990.

Table 3. Japan's Oil Crushing Capacity

CY	Number of Factories	Annual Crushing Capacity (1000 MT)	Actual Annual Production (1000 MT)	Operation Ratio (percent)
1999	88	8,922	6,679	74.9
2001	53	8,992	6,669	74.2
2003	49	9,294	6,770	72.8

Source: MAFF (note: this data is updated biannually)

Trade

The U.S. occupies 74 percent of Japan's total soybean import market. MAFF, the Government of Japan has implemented mandatory labeling for selected foods derived from biotechnology. However, as IP handling systems in the U.S. for non-biotech soybeans were established, Japanese soybean users became confident in the non-biotech supply from the U.S. Other major suppliers are Brazil and Canada. 2006 marks the 50th anniversary of the American Soybean Association office in Japan. The occasion will be marked with a celebration of the close trading relationship that has developed between the Japanese and U.S. soybean industries.

In addition to the MAFF's biotech labeling policy that requires a number of soy based food products such as tofu, miso (soybean paste) and natto (fermented soybeans) to be labeled as such if the ingredient soybeans are biotech, some manufacturers of other soy base foods including soy sauce voluntarily label their products as non-biotech for a marketing advantage. To meet Japan's demand for non-biotech food soybeans for those products, U.S. producers and suppliers have maintained the confidence of Japanese importers and industries' through their ability to supply non-biotech soybeans through a well-established IP handling system. Soybean oil is not subject to the MAFF labeling scheme and the Japanese

crushing industry mainly sources biotech non-segregated soybeans.

Canada continues to be the dominant rapeseed supplier to Japan, and Australia is also a stable supplier accounting for about 20 percent of the total rapeseed market in Japan in MY 2005.

Australia continues to dominate the Japanese cottonseed market. In recent years, the U.S. had been a negligible supplier. However, the U.S. increased the market share to 15 percent because of supply shortage from the drought in Australia in 2003 and was partly successful in maintaining the share in 2004 due to continuous high Australian cottonseed price.

China has been a leading supplier of peanuts to Japan. Total imports of raw peanuts and processed peanuts amounts to around 100,000 metric tons. In MY 2004, China had a 70 percent market share for raw peanuts and 100 percent market share for processed peanuts. Total peanut imports have been stagnant, but maintain the level, in recent years reflecting weak consumer demand for snack and confectionary items. The peanut import data are adjusted using the conversion of imports of raw peanuts (HS: 1202) and processed peanuts (HS: 200811120, 200811291 and 200811292) to in-shell equivalent (x 1.33).

Price

The CIF import prices of soybeans decreased in 2005 to an average of Y342/mt. This reverses a trend started in CY2003 when the price increased significantly late in the year by 20 percent. CY 2004 CIF import prices were a marked 65 percent higher than those in CY 2002. Rapeseed and cottonseed prices also increased significantly due to tight supplies in CY 2003. The CIF price for U.S. peanuts in CY 2003 increased about 25 percent from the previous year and remained at the same levels in CY 2004.

Table 4. CIF Import Price Comparison of Major Oilseeds
(Dollars per MT)

	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005
Soybeans (World)	(293)	(403)	(342)
U.S.	291	393	324
Brazil	264	377	304
Canada	372	473	415
China	447	577	637
Rapeseed (World)	(326)	(364)	(315)
Canada	326	361	312
Australia	324	372	326
U.S.	334	1,548	2439
Cottonseed (World)	(238)	(247)	(206)
Australia	243	255	207
U.S.	215	207	190
Raw peanuts (World)	(970)	(1,070)	(1,006)
China	922	1,048	971
South Africa	1,019	1,161	1,113
U.S.	1,157	1,097	1,032

Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

Since 1974, Japan had maintained an emergency soybean stock reserve amounting to 50,000 metric tons until 2003. The reserve volume was equivalent to about 5 percent of annual demand for food soybeans. Since 2003, Japan revised the stock program every year. The target stock amount at 50,000 metric tons in 2003 was reduced to 43,000 metric tons in 2005. Eleven crushing plants of five private oil crushers hold the emergency stocks.

Japan maintained a quota system on raw peanuts until the end of JFY 1994 with a minimum annual quantity of 75,000 metric tons. However, under the Uruguay Round Agreement, the quota system was replaced by a tariff quota system. Under this system, 10 percent of the tariff is maintained within a quantity stipulated each year by the Cabinet. The quota uses 75,000 metric tons as a basis and is adjusted depending on other considerations such as the quantity of prospective domestic production and international market situation. The quota for JFY 2006 is 75,000 metric tons. The initial tariff equivalent was set at 726 yen per kilogram and was reduced to 617 yen in the JFY 2000. Japan's raw peanut imports in recent several years were around 41,000 metric tons; therefore, the 75,000 metric tons quota amount has not been filled. The tariff on processed peanuts was also reduced from 25 percent in the JFY 1995 to 21.3 percent. There are no tariffs on soybean, rapeseed and cottonseed imports. JFY 2000 was the last year of the Uruguay Round Implementation year, so tariff levels are set until the completion of next WTO agricultural negotiations.

Table 5. Japan's Tariff on Major Oilseeds

HS Code	Commodity	Duty As Of JFY 2003
1201.00-000	Soybeans	0
1205.10-000 1205.90-000	Rapeseed	0
1207.20-000	Cottonseed	0
1202.10-010 1202.20-010	Raw peanuts for oil extraction	0
1202.10-091 1202.20-091	Raw Peanuts within TRQ	10 percent (Primary Tariff Rate)
1202.10-099 1202.20-099	Raw Peanuts outside of TRQ	617 yen/kg (Secondary Tariff Rate)
2008.11-291 2008.11-292 2008.11-299	Processed Peanuts	21.3 percent

Source: Japan Tariff Association

Biotechnology

Japan has been importing biotech soybeans and canola since 1996. As of January 2006, the Government of Japan (GOJ) had approved 74 biotechnology products (soybeans, canola, corn, potatoes, cotton and sugar beet) for food. Japanese consumer groups, however, have expressed strong concerns about the safety of these agricultural products and the Japanese mass media has actively highlighted issues about their safety. In response to these concerns, MAFF introduced mandatory labeling requirements for 31 foods in which DNA or proteins of their biotechnology ingredients can be detected.

In 2001, MAFF expanded the labeling scheme to include high oleic acid soybean oil when the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) approved biotech high oleic acid soybeans. However, to date, there has been no import of the oil into Japan. In an effort to gain a marketing advantage, Japanese domestic processors of soy foods (tofu, natto, etc.), corn foods (corn snacks, etc.) and potato foods (potato snacks, etc.) are using non-biotech agricultural products. As a result, all consumer products subject to the labeling scheme on the market are using non-biotech soybeans and labeled as "non-biotech."

Oils, including soybean oil, rapeseed oil and cotton oil, are exempted from the biotech labeling scheme. Oil crushers therefore have the liberty of using biotechnology non-segregated soybeans, rapeseeds and cotton for crushing purposes. However, manufacturers of certain consumer-oriented foods not subject to the labeling, including soy sauce and beer using corn starch, purchase non-biotech ingredients so that they can label their products as non-biotech on a voluntary basis.

Given the concerns about biotech products in Japan, efforts to increase consumer acceptance will hinge on education about the safety of biotech agricultural products. FAS/Tokyo continues to conduct various seminars and round table discussions throughout Japan to educate food processors, importers and consumers on biotech food safety.

TOTAL OIL MEALS

Oil meal Situation and Outlook

Soybean and rapeseed meal are the primary protein ingredients used in compound feed production in Japan. About 85 percent of soybean meal is used for feed production with the remainder used for foods such as soy sauce. Due to a strong consumer preference for non-biotech soy products, most soy sauce manufacturers are using soybean meal from non-biotech beans. Rapeseed and fishmeal are used exclusively for feed and fertilizer production. Soybean crushing by Japanese oil crushers is expected to remain at low levels through MY 2005/2006. To compensate for the lower production, soybean meal imports will remain relatively high during the same period.

In September 2001, the Japanese Government banned the use of meat bone meal as an ingredient of cattle feed following the first detection of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) infected cattle in Japan. Consequently the livestock industry and feed manufacturers started to use oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals resulting in an increase in total meal demand. Usage is expected to remain level in MY 2004/2005.

Production

The first finding of BSE infected cattle in Japan in September 2001 created a demand for oilseed meals as substitutes for animal-origin meals. Demand levels of soybean and rapeseed meal are expected to remain at the same level for 2006; therefore, imports are expected to remain at a high level.

Consumption

Soybeans and rapeseed meals are the primary protein ingredients used in compound feed production in Japan. About 90 percent of soybean meal is used for feed production, and the remainder is used for the production of tofu, soybean paste and soy sauce.

Table 6. Utilization of Major Vegetable and Fish Meals
in Compound & Mixed Feed Production
(1,000 MT)

CY	Soybean Meal	Other Vegetable Meal	Fish Meal	Other Ingredients	Total Ingredients	Percent of Veg. & Fish Meals
2002	3,542	981	205	19,685	24,413	19.4
2003	3,518	998	198	19,869	24,583	19.2

2004	3,275	1,078	186	19,501	24,040	18.9
2005	3,382	1,066	183	19,543	24,174	19.2

Source: MAFF

The decline in the number of Japanese livestock farmers is caused by a variety of factors including an aging farming population, lack of successors of livestock farmers, and increases in meat imports. As a consequence, the livestock population continues to decrease.

Table 7. Japanese Livestock Population
(1,000 heads)

CY	2002	2003	2004	2005
Dairy cows	1,726	1,719	1,690	1,655
Beef cattle	2,838	2,804	2,788	2,747
Swine	9,612	9,725	9,724	N/a
Layers	177,447	176,049	174,550	N/a
Broilers	105,658	103,729	104,950	N/a

Source: MAFF

Trade

The ban of use of meat and bone meal as feed as a consequence of the first confirmed BSE detection in cattle in Japan in September 2001 increased the demand for soybean meal, rapeseed meal and fishmeal. Much of the increased demand for soybean meal was covered by soybean meal imports from China, where the number of oil crushing factories has increased dramatically. Japan imported 530 thousand metric tons of soybean meal from China in MY 2004. China dominated the soybean meal imports because of increasing crushing capacity, shorter transportation length, lower price, and small quantity lots allowing direct shipments to local ports in Japan. Total imports of meal is expected to remain at a high level through MY 2005/2006 due to reduction of soybean crushing and continuing high demand for compound feed from the livestock sector as a substitute for meat bone meal.

In early 2000's, soybean meal imports from China almost doubled during this period to a level of 500,000 to 600,000 tons because of China's increased crushing capacity, along with shorter transportation time, lower prices, and the ability to purchase smaller lots, which allow for direct shipments to local ports in Japan. The U.S. soybean meal import share is about the same as that of China in 2005. The U.S. share in the future is expected to depend on China's capacity to export in response to growing domestic demand on soybean oil and meal.

Price

Reflecting high prices of soybeans and rapeseeds have been pushing up the price of their meals in the past few years. The prices of soybean and rapeseed meals in MY 2005 are lower than those in MY 2004.

Table 8. Wholesale Prices for Soybean and Rapeseed Meal

CY	Soybean Meal (Yen/MT)	Rapeseed Meal (Yen/MT)
2002	43,000	25,200
2003	45,900	26,100
2004	52,400	28,600

2005	44,800	25,100

Source: Japanese vegetable oil industry publications.

Due to the high demand of soybean meal and rapeseed meal for feed, in combination with the high prices of soybeans and rapeseeds, the CIF import prices remained high in CY 2005. Also, the continued need of soybean and rapeseed meals as a substitute of banned for meat and bone meal as feed, and the tight supply of rapeseeds, prices for MBM substitutes such as soybean, rapeseed and fish meal, will likely keep prices high through CY 2006.

Table 9. CIF Import Price Comparison of Soybean and Rapeseed Meal
(Dollars per MT)

	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005
Soybeans Meal (World)	(267)	(350)	(297)
Brazil	248	376	299
India	256	304	277
U.S.	298	402	322
China	241	349	287
Rapeseed Meal* (World)	(176)	(202)	(213)
India	151	177	155
China	201	240	238

*: For HS Code 230649
Source: Ministry of Finance

Policy

There is no tariff on soybean meal, rapeseed meal or fish meal.

TOTAL OILS

Oil Situation and Outlook

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean and rapeseed, which are mainly consumed as blended oil. Imports of soybean oil and rapeseed oil have traditionally been very small as Japan meets most of its demand with domestic crushing. Although imports of soybean and rapeseed oils remained small, their imports almost doubled in MY 2004 and MY 2005 due to the high price of soybeans and rapeseeds. Total imports of refined palm oil, used for the production of margarine, shortening, instant noodles and snacks, reached 489,000 metric tons in MY 2004. Malaysia dominated the palm oil market with a 99 percent market share.

Both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil are used for salad oil production. In MY 2004, Japan imported 5,463 metric tons of cottonseed oil with a 44 percent U.S. share. Imports of sunflower oil were 22,610 metric tons in MY 2004, with a 15 percent U.S. share (3,603 metric tons). Imports of safflower oil were 12,945 metric tons in MY 2004, with a 96 percent U.S. share (12,994 metric tons).

Total imports of fish oil in MY 2004 were 50,130 metric tons. The U.S. supplied 21,434 metric tons in MY 2004.

As demand for processed oil products is likely to remain at the same level for the next few years, total oil imports are forecast to stay flat through MY 2005.

Production

Production of major processed oil products remained flat in CY 2004.

Table 10. Production of Major Processed Oil Products in Japan
(MT)

CY	Margarine for Household Use	Margarine for Institutional Use	Low-fat Spread	Shortening	Refined Edible Oils
2003	12,863	163,018	70,224	201,489	48,691
2004	13,079	155,225	78,765	208,563	49,719
2005	11,360	153,423	80,842	205,966	49,736

Source: Japan Margarine Industry Association

Consumption

The two primary edible oils in Japan are soybean oil and rapeseed oil, which are largely consumed as blended oils. Crude palm oil is used for industrial use such as soap production. Refined palm oil is used for the production of margarine, shortening, instant noodles, and snacks. Both cottonseed oil and sunflower oil are mainly used for salad oil. In CY 2005, consumption of oil products showed no significant change.

Table 11. Average Annual Expenditures for Processed Oil Products
Per Japanese Household

CY	Margarine		Edible Oil		Mayonnaise & Salad Dressing
	Value (Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Value (Yen)	Quantity (Gram)	Value (Yen)*
2003	863	1,565	3,279	9,174	2,850
2004	834	1,552	3,478	9,439	2,855
2005	780	1,443	3,401	9,708	2,867

*Only value is available.
Source: Management and Coordination Agency

Trade

Palm and fish oils are the major oils imported into Japan. Palm oil imports have been increasing to compensate for a decline in the supply of animal origin fats due to BSE. Malaysia is the leading exporter of palm oil to Japan with a 99 percent share in MY 2005. Japan's total oil imports are expected to remain at the same level throughout MY 2006.

Imports of soybean oil and rapeseed oil, the two primary edible oils in Japan, have traditionally been very small as Japan meets most of its demand with domestic crushing. For example, total imports of soybean oil for MY 2004 were 44,980 metric tons. In MY 2004, the U.S. supplied 7,802 metric tons of soybean oil. Rapeseed oil imports to Japan in CY 2004

were 48,477 metric tons. Although imports of soybean and rapeseed oils remained small, their imports almost doubled in MY 2004 and MY 2005 due to the high price of soybeans and rapeseeds.

Policy

Japan's tariffs on oil are as listed below.

Table 12. Japan's Tariff on Major Oils

HS Code	Commodity	Duty JFY 2005
1507.10-100	Soybean oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1507.10-200	Soybean oil, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1507.90-000	Soybean oil, other	13.2 yen/kg
1508.10-100	Peanut oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1508.10-200	Peanut oil, crude, other	10.4 yen/kg
1508.90-000	Peanut oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1509 & 1510	Olive oil	0
1511.10-000	Palm oil, crude	3.5 percent
1511.90-010	Palm stearin	2.5 percent
1511.90-090	Palm oil, other	3.5 percent
1512.11-110	Sunflower-seed oil, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11-210	Safflower oil, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	8.5 yen/kg
1512.11-120	Sunflower-seed oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1512.11-220	Safflower-seed oil, other	10.4 yen/kg
1514.11-100	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1514.11-200	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1514.19-000	Low erucic acid rapeseed oil, other	13.2 yen/kg
1514.91-100	Rapeseed oil, other, crude, of an acid value exceeding 0.6	10.9 yen/kg
1514.91-200	Rapeseed oil, other, crude, other	13.2 yen/kg
1515.90-600	Jojoba oil	0
1504.10	Fish-liver oil	3.5 percent
1504.20	Fish & oil, fish	7 percent or 4.20 yen/kg, whichever is higher

Source: Japan Tariff Association

Statistical Tables

Soybean PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM

	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	150	137	0	137	0	135	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	137	137	150	137	0	135	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	299	299	260	321	300	300	(1000 MT)
Production	165	165	230	226	0	200	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	4295	4295	4300	4300	0	4200	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	3170	0	3500	0	3300	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	4759	4759	4790	4621	300	4700	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	3149	3186	3100	3080	0	3100	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	1035	1058	1050	997	0	1100	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	315	194	340	470	0	200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	4499	4438	4490	4547	0	4400	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	260	321	300	300	0	300	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4759	4759	4790	300	0	4700	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	4407	0	4181	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	3178	0	3126	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Soybean Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	**Japan**						
Commodity	**Meal, Soybean**				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Crush	3149	3186	3100	3100	0	3100	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.77993	0.766478	0.78	0.767742	0	0.767742	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	238	114	219	62	227	47	(1000 MT)
Production	2456	2442	2418	2380	0	2380	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	1503	1496	1600	1600	0	1600	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	530	0	300	0	300	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	4197	4052	4237	4042	227	4027	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Industrial Dom. Consum	330	330	320	330	0	330	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	165	165	165	165	0	165	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	3483	3495	3525	3500	0	3500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3978	3990	4010	3995	0	3995	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	219	62	227	47	0	32	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4197	4052	4237	4042	0	4027	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	1182	0	1630	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	229	0	552	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Soybean Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Crush	3149	3186	3100	3100	0	3100	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.183868	0.187696	0.182903	0.18871	0	0.18871	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	30	33	15	27	20	22	(1000 MT)
Production	579	598	567	585	0	585	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	45	45	60	60	0	65	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	8	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	654	676	642	672	20	672	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	32	33	30	30	0	30	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	607	616	592	620	0	620	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	639	649	622	650	0	650	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	15	27	20	22	0	22	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	654	676	642	672	0	672	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	32	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	10	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Soybean

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	3488	U.S.	3170
Others		Others	
Brazil	768	Brazil	636
Canada	248	Canada	297
China	181	China	190
Australia	3	Australia	2
Total for Others	1200		1125
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	4688		4295

Import Trade Matrix for Soybean Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Exports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	241	U.S.	530
Others		Others	
China	589	China	536
India	327	India	324
Brazil	27	Brazil	87
Canada	4	UAE	11
Denmark	2	Indonesia	6
Total for Others	949		964
Others not Listed	1		2
Grand Total	1191		1496

Import Trade Matrix for Soybean Oil

Import Trade Matrix		

Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.	8	U.S.	8
Others		Others	
Malaysia	10	Malaysia	15
Argentina	3	China	14
Taiwan	2	Taiwan	3
		Thailand	3
		Singapore	1
Total for Others	15		36
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	24		45

Rapeseed PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	1	0	1	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	178	178	165	199	170	210	(1000 MT)
Production	1	1	1	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	2231	2231	2300	2250	0	2250	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	24	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	2410	2410	2466	2450	170	2461	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	2240	2211	2291	2240	0	2250	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	5	0	5	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2245	2211	2296	2240	0	2250	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	165	199	170	210	0	211	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2410	2410	2466	2450	0	2461	(1000 MT)

Calendar Year Imports	0	2313	0	2295	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Rapeseed Meal PS&D

Country	Japan						
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Crush	2240	2211	2291	2240	0	2240	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.565625	0.596563	0.570057	0.589286	0	0.589286	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	44	35	41	80	40	80	(1000 MT)
Production	1267	1319	1306	1320	0	1320	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	35	35	20	30	0	30	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1346	1389	1367	1430	40	1430	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	10	0	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	420	420	400	420	0	420	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	885	879	927	900	0	900	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1305	1299	1327	1320	0	1320	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	41	80	40	100	0	100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1346	1389	1367	1430	0	1430	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	17	0	36	0	30	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Rapeseed Oil PS&D

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY

Crush	2240	2211	2291	2240	0	2250	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.397321	0.416101	0.406809	0.415179	0	0.415556	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	40	34	40	30	35	30	(1000 MT)
Production	890	920	932	930	0	935	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	65	65	90	90	0	90	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	995	1019	1062	1050	35	1055	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	51	69	47	60	0	60	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	904	920	980	960	0	960	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	955	989	1027	1020	0	1020	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	40	30	35	30	0	35	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	995	1019	1062	1050	0	1055	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	48	0	63	0	80	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	1	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.	2	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Canada	1656	Canada	1793
Australia	601	Australia	438
France	24		
Total for Others	2281		2231
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	2283		2231

Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed Meal

Import Trade Matrix		

Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
India	9	China	24
China	8	India	6
Canada	1	Canada	5
Pakistan	1		
Total for Others	19		35
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	19		35

Import Trade Matrix for Rapeseed Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	1	U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Canada	22	Canada	36
Australia	12	Austraila	20
Malaysia	2	Malaysia	7
		China	1
Total for Others	36		64
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	37		65

Cottonseed PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)(RATIO)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	

Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Planted (COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested(COTTON)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Seed to Lint Ratio	0	0	0	0	0	0	(RATIO)
Beginning Stocks	16	20	16	0	17	5	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	158	159	160	160	0	160	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	10	0	20	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	174	179	176	160	17	165	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	33	29	33	30	0	30	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cm.	125	150	126	125	0	130	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	158	179	159	155	0	160	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	16	0	17	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	174	179	176	160	0	165	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	157	0	163	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	22	0	9	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Cottonseed Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Cottonseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Crush	33	29	33	30	0	30	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.181818	0.172414	0.181818	0.166667	0	0.166667	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	1	1	0	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
Production	6	5	6	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	5	7	7	7	0	7	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	1	5	0	4	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	12	13	13	13	0	13	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Food Use Dom. Consump.	12	12	13	12	0	12	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	12	12	13	12	0	12	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	1	0	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12	13	13	13	0	13	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Cottonseed

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Cottonseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.	26	U.S.	10
Others		Others	
Australia	124	Australia	147
Brazil	5	Brazil	2
Total for Others	129		149
Others not Listed	1		0
Grand Total	156		159

Import Trade Matrix for Cottonseed Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Cottonseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.	7733	U.S.	2719
Others		Others	
Australia	0	Australia	2403
Total for Others	0		2403
Others not	0		341

Listed			
Grand Total	7733		5463

Peanut PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut				(1000 HA)	(1000 MT)	
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	10	9	0	9	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	9	9	9	9	0	0	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	15	23	13	22	13	21	(1000 MT)
Production	20	21	19	21	0	21	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	129	127	133	120	0	120	(1000 MT)
My Imp. from U.S.	0	3	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	164	171	165	163	13	162	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Crush Dom. Consumption	2	1	2	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	145	148	146	141	0	141	(1000 MT)
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	4	0	4	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	151	149	152	142	0	142	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	13	22	13	21	0	20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	164	171	165	163	0	162	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	117	0	120	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	7	0	7	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Peanut

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		**2004**

U.S.	7	U.S.	4
Others		Others	
China	111	China	103
South Africa	8	South Africa	12
Total for Others	119		115
Others not Listed	1		1
Grand Total	127		120

Palm Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Palm				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Beginning Stocks	20	29	20	29	15	29	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	489	450	470	450	0	450	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	509	479	490	479	15	479	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	35	35	35	35	0	35	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	454	415	440	415	0	415	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	489	450	475	450	0	450	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	20	29	15	29	0	29	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	509	479	490	479	0	479	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Palm Oil

Import Trade		

Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		2004
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	447	Malaysia	486
Singapore	2	Singapore	2
Netherlands	1		
Total for Others	450		488
Others not Listed	0		1
Grand Total	450		489

Sunflowerseed Oil PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Crush	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	5	0	5	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	22	22	20	22	0	22	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	4	0	4	0	4	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	2	0	2	0	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	27	22	25	22	0	22	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	22	22	25	22	0	22	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	22	22	25	22	0	22	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	5	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	27	22	25	22	0	22	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	19	0	22	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	5	0	3	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Sunflowerseed Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time Period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2003		**2004**
U.S.	6	U.S.	4
Others		Others	
Argentine	9	Argentine	12
Italy	3	Australia	2
Australia	1	France	1
		Turkey	1
Total for Others	13		16
Others not Listed	3		2
Grand Total	22		22

Fish Meal PS&D Table

PSD Table							
Country	**Japan**						
Commodity	**Meal, Fish**				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		10/2004		10/2005		10/2006	MM/YYYY
Catch For Reduction	400	1021	400	1000	0	1000	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.7625	0.22429	0.7625	0.22	0	0.22	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	41	35	40	28	35	28	(1000 MT)
Production	305	229	305	220	220	220	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	390	400	410	400	0	400	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	12	0	20	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	16	0	15	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	736	664	755	648	255	648	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	18	17	18	20	0	20	(1000 MT)

MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	50	50	50	50	0	0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	628	569	652	550	0	580	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	678	619	702	600	0	580	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	40	28	35	28	0	48	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	736	664	755	648	0	648	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	398	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	13	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	19	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Fish Oil PS7D Table

PSD Table							
Country	Japan						
Commodity	Oil, Fish				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2004	Revised	2005	Estimate	2006	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2004		01/2004		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Catch For Reduction	400	1021	400	1000	0	1000	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0.066601	0	0.067	0	0.067	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	3	(1000 MT)
Production	0	68	0	67	0	67	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0	50	0	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	21	0	20	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from the EC	0	4	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	118	0	117	0	120	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0	2	0	1	0	1	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	90	0	90	0	90	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	26	0	23	0	26	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	0	116	0	113	0	116	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	3	0	3	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	118	0	117	0	120	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Import Trade Matrix for Fish Meal

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	13	U.S.	12
Others		Others	
Peru	192	Peru	167
Chile	101	Chile	100
Ecuador	25	Ecuador	27
Denmark	18	Denmark	14
Indonesia	8	Namibia	12
Total for Others	344		320
Others not Listed	41		41
Grand Total	398		373

Import Trade Matrix for Fish Oil

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Oil, Fish		
Time Period	Jan/Dec	Units:	1000MT
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	18	U.S.	24
Others		Others	
Peru	8	Peru	13
Chile	6	Chile	8
Denmark	3	Denmark	3
South Korea	2	South Korea	1
New Zealand	1	New Zealand	1
Panama	1	Mexico	1
Total for Others	21		27
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	39		51